

ASSERT KORNILOFF LED TO REVOLT BY MISUNDERSTANDING

Tricked by Lvoff, Who Presented Own Ultimatum To Kerensky

REFORMS AGREED

General Took Inquiry To Refer To Establishment Of Dictatorship

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Petrograd, September 25.—The Premier, M. Kerensky, has returned from Headquarters.

The former Minister of War, M. Savinkoff, writing to the Bourse Gazette, explains that General Korniloff's revolt was due to a misunderstanding. After M. Savinkoff had obtained M. Kerensky's consent to General Korniloff's reforms and General Korniloff had agreed to a request made by M. Kerensky to send a corps of cavalry to Petrograd, in view of the possibility of Maximilian disorders, Lvoff, the ex-Procurator of the Holy Synod, informed General Korniloff that M. Kerensky was willing to form a Directorate, of which M. Kerensky, General Korniloff and M. Savinkoff were to be the principal members.

Lvoff's Ultimatum
General Korniloff agreed to this, after which Lvoff handed to M. Kerensky an ultimatum written by himself, but purporting to come from General Korniloff, demanding that General Korniloff should be made Dictator. M. Kerensky telegraphed to General Korniloff, inquiring: "Do you subscribe to the words Lvoff has spoken on your behalf?" General Korniloff, ignorant of Lvoff's ultimatum, replied in the affirmative, whereupon he was relieved of his command and revolted.

Kerensky's Confidence
Paris, September 26.—The Russian Premier, M. Kerensky, interviewed by a representative of Le Figaro, declared that Russia is beginning to re-climb the slope and would reach the top. He emphasized that over half the forces of the Central Powers are on the Russian front.

Russia had to bear a tremendous effort on the part of the enemy, but she had pulled herself together and would do her utmost to attain victory. Russia would never make a separate peace.

M. Terestchenko, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, affirmed that the Russian morale is improving. The war had become a national one and there would be great results from that fact.

AUSTRALIAN TRANSPORT STRIKE TOTAL FAILURE

Government's Firm Attitude Results In Surrender; Prolonged Peace Now Likely

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Melbourne, September 25.—Resenting the introduction of the card system, employees in the railway workshops at Sydney struck work on August 2. The other railway and tramway unions struck work in sympathy, almost completely stopping these services in New South Wales, which later gradually improved. The Government, who adopted a very firm attitude, employed voluntary labor.

Numerous unions in New South Wales and other places, including coal-miners, seamen, lumpers and carters, struck, practically stopping shipping. They refused to handle goods handled by voluntary labor. The strike has been a complete failure. After several weeks' idleness, the railwaymen have returned to work under the card system, the Government promising an inquiry after three months into the working of the system. A general resumption of work is expected and there is now a prospect of a prolonged industrial peace.

NEKRASSOFF TO FINLAND

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Petrograd, September 25.—M. Nekrassoff, the former Vice-President of the Council, has been appointed Governor-General of Finland, in succession to M. Stakhovitch, who has resigned.

Wilson Could End War Says Harden



MAXMILLIAN HARDEN

President Wilson can end the war when he chooses to demand peace, according to an interview with Maxmillian Harden, the famous German editor. Harden said:

"There has been but one man during the entire war who could do that; there is but one man today who can do that—that man is not the Pope—that man is Woodrow Wilson. When President Wilson raises his hand and says: 'It has gone far enough; I command peace!' the slaughter will cease. The war will end."

"There is not a government which could say no! There is not one which would dare say no! The war will end when President Wilson gives the signal for it to end, or so to utter exhaustion or the point of revolution is reached by the peoples."

Kaiser Fixed Reply On Russia's Revolt Petrograd's Opinion

Now Silent About Concessions Would Have Made At Beginning Of Year

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Petrograd, September 25.—The Russian newspapers denounce the reply of the Kaiser to the Pope's peace note, describing it as undeniably a consequence of the Russian Revolution, for Germany is now silent about the concessions which she would have made at the beginning of the year. The only possible reply of the Entente is to prosecute the war very vigorously, with Russia re-doubling her efforts.

Even Maxim Gorki's organ has trounced the Kaiser. It says that the moment has come for Russian democracy to deliver an ultimatum to the working-classes in Germany to repudiate the Kaiser's pretensions.

BAVARIA SUBSTITUTING NETTLES FOR COTTON

Experiments Declared Success; Expect 16,000 Tons From 20,000 Acres

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Zurich, September 25.—It is reported from Munich that, owing to the success of the experiments with nettles as a substitute for cotton, 20,000 acres will be devoted to growing nettles next year. It is estimated that this area will yield 16,000 tons of fiber. A Bavarian nettle company is being formed, with a capital of one million Marks.

FIX COTTON PRICES

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, September 25.—A cotton control order comes into operation on October 1, for fixing prices of raw cotton. Official values will be fixed every day for good middling American and fully good and fair good Egyptian cotton. The deductions to be made to obtain the official values of cotton sold on c.i.f. terms will also be quoted.

The profit to be added must not exceed 25 points for American and 75 points for Egyptian cotton. The dealings covered by the order refer solely to raw cotton and not to burlaps.

Push Germans Further Off Big Ypres Ridge System And Restore Broken Line

Hindenburg Forestalls Offensive By Desperate Rush; Gains Against Australians; Highlanders to Rescue

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, September 26.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning: "We attacked this morning on a wide front in the sector eastward and north-eastward of Ypres. Good progress is reported."

The Suffolk carried out a successful raid, eastward of Gouzeaucourt, in the face of strong opposition. They destroyed two occupied dug-outs, bayoneted many Germans and took a few prisoners.

Restore Broken Line

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, in a message dated the 25th, says: "Though I stated in an earlier despatch that there was no infantry action of importance today on this battle-front, I now learn that the enemy, before noon, began attacking heavily in the area south of the Menin road. Their first attacks succeeded at some points in driving back our advance-posts, but our men re-attacked with great spirit and in the course of the afternoon the situation was restored. Some fighting continues and also very heavy artillery work."

Reuter's correspondent wires today: "This morning the British army in Flanders again pushed the Germans back from the big ridge system east of Ypres. Although the attack was planned for dawn today and was carried out as arranged, the battle may be said to have boiled up again yesterday in consequence of the heavy attacks made by the Germans, the first of which developed shortly after daylight, when the ground was still shrouded in a dense mist."

It came on in great strength and pressed our line back to Lone House, the enemy re-occupying Carlele Farm. The result was a considerable bulge in our front, just north of the Menin road.

Highlanders Save Situation
About 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the Germans attacked the Australians with great weight and, for a while, there was very heavy fighting in the neighborhood of Polygon Wood, with the result that the Germans penetrated our positions in some local spots. During the first of these attacks, some Highlanders rushed into the dent in our line and checked the German onslaught.

The Anzacs fought with the utmost determination and the slight temporary gains of territory made by the enemy cost them dear. About two o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the British and Australians counter-attacked so vigorously that the Germans, in a very short time, were driven out of the positions they had gained, except on a short length of our front.

This was the situation on the eve of our offensive this morning. The efforts made by the Germans, yesterday, clearly proved that they are determined to fight desperately to check our advance. They have been bringing up many fresh troops since Thursday and we know that these have suffered very heavy losses under the aerially-regulated fire of our batteries.

Good Aerial Work

Last night, British air-squadrons flew over the German reserves and, by the light of flares, dropped hundreds of bombs on the troops who had bivouacked, or were moving up to the front. Our airmen also co-operated with our gunners, who plastered the whole back-area with gas-shells, shrapnel and high-explosive.

The tactics employed in our operation this morning were precisely similar to those which were so successful on Thursday last. At 6 a.m., the first wave of infantry followed our barrage toward the German positions.

I do not know yet which were the flanks of our attack, but I believe it has a front not less than in Thursday's battle, of which indeed it is practically a continuation. The first stage of the attack appears to have attained the goal with comparative ease on our left-center and (Continued on Page 2)

Plunkett Optimistic Of Irish Settlement

Hopes More Than Justified; Expects Constitution To Be Completed Soon

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, Sept. 26.—Sir Horace Plunkett, speaking at Cork, yesterday, said that the prevalent optimism with regard to the Irish Convention was more than justified. It had passed a most important stage and he hoped that the constitution would be completed at the next session.

Australia Proposes Taxing Non-Fighters

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Melbourne, September 26.—The Bill authorizing an additional tax on unenlisted bachelors and widowers has been passed by the Senate Committee. An amendment exempts bachelors over sixty years of age with a gross income of under £100 sterling a year.

2 German Seaplanes Arrested By Holland

One Refuses To Surrender, So Is Shot Down; Big, New Type Machines

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Flushing, September 26.—Two German sea-planes, one a big new-type craft, have been brought in. One out of the four occupants was severely wounded.

One of the seaplanes, which was flying very low, was shot down by a Dutch torpedo-boat on its refusal to surrender. The other descended at Cadzand, where the occupants were interned.

Life Sentence Passed On Gen. Sukhomlinoff

His Wife Acquitted; Ex-Minister Blames Shortcomings On To Predecessors

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Petrograd, September 26.—General Sukhomlinoff, former Minister of War, has been found guilty of high treason and sentenced to hard labor for life. His wife was acquitted.

The trial concluded with passionate addresses by the former Minister and his wife, both bursting into tears and declaring that they were not criminals. General Sukhomlinoff declared that his predecessors left the army in a state of chaos, which rendered his four years in office insufficient to re-organise it efficiently.

Nevertheless, the Russian mobilization was sufficiently effective to surprise the Germans and to save Paris. He might have been guilty of mistakes, but not of the crimes with which he was being reproached.

The jury considered 12 indictments against General Sukhomlinoff and two against his wife.

CONSERVATIVES BEATEN IN SWEDISH ELECTIONS

Already Outclassed By Liberals, While Socialists Have Long Lead

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Stockholm, September 25.—Dr. Branting, the Socialist leader, has won a further six seats, three from the Extreme Socialists. The position at present is: Social Democrats, 80 seats; Extreme Socialists, 10; Liberals, 58; Conservatives, 51; National Association, 3; Peasants Association, 9.

American Troops In France Take Part In Lafayette Day



LAFAYETTE STATUE

Statue of the Marquis de la Fayette, the work of Paul W. Bartlett, the famous sculptor, which stands in Paris and which was formally unveiled on Lafayette Day, September 6, in the French capital. Some of General Pershing's "Sammy's" were to take part in the exercises.

LT. GUYNEMER, FRANCE'S CRACK AIRMAN, MISSING

Single-Handed, Attacks Whole Squadron, Drops 2, Then Falls Into Sea

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, September 25.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters wires that Lieutenant Guynemer, the champion airman, has been missing since the 11th. He had killed 53 German machines.

Paris, September 26.—Lieutenant Guynemer went off on the morning of the 11th, on an expedition. He soon encountered a whole squadron of chasing aeroplanes.

He might have avoided the combat, but he straightway dived among the enemy and shot down two machines. He was subsequently overwhelmed by numbers and fell into the sea.

Bonar Law's Airman Son Reported Missing

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, September 26.—It is understood that another son of Mr. A. Bonar Law, who is an officer in the Flying Corps, is missing. One son is already a prisoner with the Turks.

Alfonso's Minister To Belgium Recalled

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, September 26.—The Spanish Minister to Belgium has been recalled.

Ostend Again Shelled By British Warships

Marine Workshop Is Battered; Bomb Sparapelloek Aerodrome; 2 Planes Downed

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, September 26.—The Admiralty issues the following communique:—Our naval aircraft dropped many bombs on the aerodrome at Sparapelloek, at noon on Tuesday. Several direct hits were reported. Our fighter patrols encountered six hostile seaplanes and drove two down.

Our naval forces bombarded the naval establishments at Ostend, yesterday afternoon and secured several hits on the marine workshop.

PROPOSE URUGUAY SHALL TERMINATE BERLIN RELATIONS

Government Will Put Question Up To Deputies This Week

ARGENTINE EAGER

Great Popular Demonstration To Urge Break With Teutons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Monte Video, September 26.—It is asserted that the Government of Uruguay, prior to the end of the week, will propose to the Chamber of Deputies to rupture diplomatic relations with Germany.

Buenos Aires, September 25.—A great demonstration in favor of the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany has been arranged to take place tomorrow.

The railway strike is very serious. The strikers have refused the proposal made by the Government for arbitration on their demands. The strikers, including women, have been trying to hold up trains and some of them have been killed and wounded by the troops.

CHANGING WIND SAVES RUMANIANS FROM GAS

Repulse Two Attacks In Muncel Sector; Galatz Station Is Bombed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 25.—A Rumanian official communique dated 23rd reports: During two gas and violent artillery attacks on the heights north of Somka, the wind changed and took the gas back into the enemy's lines. The Rumanian infantry repulsed two attacks in the Muncel sector. The station at Galatz was bombed on the 21st, but no damage was done.

SZECHUEN AFFAIRS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, September 27.—According to the latest report from Chengtu, the troops which left Shensi, some time ago, with artillery, munitions and other material, to assist General Liu Tsun-hou against the Yunnanese, have arrived at Chengtu and encamped some miles outside that city. The strength of the force is not stated.

Meanwhile, the Investigation Commissioner, General Wu Kwang-hsin, has again gone to Ichang, where he will probably remain for some time before proceeding to Szechuen. This delay is caused by the difficulty in obtaining sufficient boats to transport his troops, the majority of which will march overland to Chungking.

It is believed, however, that General Wu Kwang-hsin's plans may have to be altered again, if the situation in southern Hunan develops seriously. It is learned from a reliable source that General Lu Yung-ting intends to hasten troops to assist the rebels at Linling.

The present revolt is not connected with Sun Yat-sen's activities. According to the Peking Daily News, General Lu Yung-ting, on one occasion, pointed out that Sun Yat-sen had lost the confidence of the people and proved himself incapable of exercising control over his own men and it would be suicidal to cast in their lot with him.

The newspaper adds that General Lu Yung-ting appears to be playing a double game, as he is negotiating with the Government on one hand and despatching troops to help the rebels on the other.

GEN. MAXWELL SLAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, September 26.—Brigadier-General F. A. Maxwell, V. C., has been killed.

The Weather

Fresh to strong northerly squalls. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 79.7 and the minimum 67.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 79.2 and 66.0.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza Sept. 28

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. Sept. 29

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Oct. 1

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Oni Maru Oct. 2

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Oct. 4

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Via Vancouver Sept. 29

Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Oct. 8

Per P.M. s.s. Colombia... Oct. 13

Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Oct. 18

For Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Szuoka M. Oct. 14

The American mail is due here tomorrow, per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru.

VON MULLER OF EMDEN BREAKS FROM CAPTIVITY

Aided By 'Monte Cristo,' Notorious Tunneller; 9 Of 24 Runaways Recaptured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 25.—The 24 German officers who escaped last night from the camp at Kegworth got away by tunnelling under the barbed wire. Nine of them have been re-captured, including the Captain of the Emden, von Muller and the aviator, Otto Thelan, the famous tunneller, whose previous four escapes have earned him the nickname of "the Hun Monte Cristo." The escape was discovered by a laborer who noticed a hole in a turnip-field close to the prisoners' huts.

All the prisoners escaped at 4.30 yesterday morning, with ample provisions, clothing, tobacco and maps, which they had drawn for themselves. Six of them were re-captured by breakfast time, one of them carrying a huge portmanteau.

Otto Thelan and a companion were found asleep in a wheat field, while two others were playing cards in a ditch. Children blackberrying met von Muller in a wood and gave the alarm and he was re-captured at mid-day. Three were captured walking along the road. They said they were munition-workers from London, seeking work. Police on bicycles are scouring the roads for the others.

The maps found on the prisoners had the roads to the East Coast marked with great accuracy.

Push Germans Off Ypres Ridge

(Continued from Page 1)

right, but we met with strong resistance elsewhere and bitter fighting is reported to be in progress in the neighborhood of Tower Hamlets Ridge, beyond Black Watch corner and about the Butte of Polygon. The Allies are said to have taken a considerable number of prisoners in the course of their first advance. The visibility is low, restricting the work of our airmen.

German Bulletin
(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: Yesterday, we recaptured a portion of territory northward of the Menin to Ypres road, repulsed four violent counter-attacks and took 250 prisoners. Following drum-fire, the British attacked this morning, between

Houtholst Wood and the Comines to Ypres Canal. The battle is in full swing.

The enemy lost fifteen aeroplanes yesterday. Our aviators in the evening bombed Ramsgate, Margate, Dover, Boulogne, Calais and Dunkirk, causing fires. One did not return.

French Take Heavy Toll

Paris, September 25.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: The artillery struggle was very lively in the Hurtebise, Craonne and Bois-le-Chaume regions, but there was no infantry action. French aviators dropped ten tons of projectiles on the railway stations at Cambrai, Luxembourg and Longuyon.

The communique this afternoon reported:—There has been an intense artillery struggle between Beaumont and Besonvaux, on the right bank of the Meuse. Prisoners confirm that the enemy lost heavily in their fruitless attacks north of Le Chaume Wood, on the 24th, when we took 121 prisoners.

London, September 25.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters wires: The Germans launched an attack at dawn yesterday on the extreme right of the Verdun battlefield, following a heavy bombardment which lasted for several days and covered the whole of the positions on the right bank of the Meuse. Even the streets of Verdun, in which there is nothing but ruins to hit, have been peppered persistently with big shrapnel.

The object of the attack was the recovery of the dominating ridge separating the Bois-le-Chaume and Bois-des-Fosses, which the French captured on the 3rd and which gives them views over the valley of the Orne up to the mountain fortress called Orne's Twins, which flanks the German extreme left. It was, therefore, towards the highest point of the ridge and Hill 363 that the German attack was directed and the hottest fighting was among the trenches bordering Bois-le-Chaume and Bois-des-Fosses, which the Germans were obliged to traverse, in order to reach the crest.

The enemy used five battalions of troops, including the Rohr-Sturm Battalion, which is the model school for storm-troops and is commanded by the officer who introduced the system.

The German objective was the trenches surrounding the hill. At the same time, diversions were attempted by units of other divisions at Besonvaux, on the right and Beaumont, on the left.

In the center and right, the attack was repelled, after some very hard fighting at close quarters. On the left of the hill, the Germans met with still worse luck. The colonial troops who were awaiting them left their trenches with magnificent dash and courage, met them half-way and drove them back to their starting-point with bomb and bayonet. The bombardment continued.

ALLIES WANT JAPANESE TO OFFER THEIR ARMY

Entente Diplomats Depend On Wilson To Secure Greater Aid, Says World Correspondent

That the Allies are depending upon the influence of President Wilson to secure more active Japanese co-operation in the war is the statement made in the following despatch to the New York World, under date of August 25, from its correspondent in Washington, Mr. Louis Selbold:

Great importance is attached to the conferences between official of this Government (America) and the commission sent by Japan and headed by Viscount Ishii. The results of it are expected to have a decisive effect upon the German military program as affecting Russia.

Diplomats representing the European allies of this Government make no secret of the fact that they are depending upon the influence of President Wilson to win the consent of the Japanese Government to expand its contribution to the cause of the Allies in the war against Germany.

The attitude of the Japanese mission has been decidedly sympathetic with the purpose outlined by the President. It is the hope of this Government and its allies that it will result in the Mikado's Government adding to the pressure on Germany the full force of its army of 2,400,000 seasoned troops as well as a naval force sufficiently strong to affect the final result.

The Root mission brought from Russia information that Japan had assembled several army corps in Manchuria and that it was the Russian understanding that the Mikado was willing to send them against the Germans on the Russian front if certain concessions affecting Japanese claims to Far Eastern ascendancy are recognized by the United States and the leading European powers. If the Japanese mission bears instructions to present demands of this character they have not as yet been revealed, and there is great confidence on the part of officials of this Government that no such requests will be presented.

The formal conferences between the President and Viscount Ishii have not begun. They will occupy attention during the next two weeks. The Japanese mission may or may not be armed with authority to negotiate for an understanding affecting Japanese interests in the Orient and claims for national recognition in the country. There is nothing in the atmosphere prevail-

ing at Washington at present to justify the assumption that such claims will be made.

On the contrary, there is the most optimistic feeling that Japan will speedily line her forces up with those of Russia to teach the Russians how to fight victoriously. To this end, it is believed by foreign envoys, the President will exert his keenest powers of diplomatic persuasion.

Johnson-Willard Fight Films At Apollo Theater

A crowded house sat at the ringside for the Johnson-Willard fight films at the Apollo Theater last night and watched the battle which produced a new heavy-weight champion of the world. The crowd expressed lively satisfaction over the picture and the first night's performance augured well for the films as a successful drawing card during their brief exhibit here. They are admittedly among the best of the ring pictures ever seen in Shanghai. The photography is clear and "live" and brings out forcibly the story of the historic 25 round encounter that spelled Jack Johnson's downfall. Eleven rounds in all are shown, the most representative of the fight. The earlier periods show the dusky champion well in the lead and easily outpointing his youthful challenger. Then, slowly, the tide begins to turn and Willard's youth and virility, his powerful frame overshadowing even the huge bulk of the negro, come into their own, until the final round and the knockout that transferred the crown. The pictures will be shown tonight, tomorrow and Sunday nights.

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PASSPORT PHOTOS

Finished in one hour, or less, if need be.

Burr 2 Broadway

SINK 22 ALLIED SHIPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 25.—The Admiralty announces that, last week, the number of merchantmen arriving in ports of the United Kingdom was 2,775 and the number sailing, 2,691. There were sunk during the same period, over 1,600 tons, 13; under 1,600 tons, 2; unsuccessfully attacked, 10; fishing vessels sunk, 2.

Rome, September 25.—During the week ending the 23rd, 540 merchantmen arrived and 470 sailed from Italian ports. One steamer over 1,600 tons and six small sailing-vessels were sunk, a steamer and a sailing-vessel were damaged, but reached port and a sailing-vessel escaped an attack during the same period.



FOOD

MUST BE GROUND

Without good teeth you can not properly masticate (or "Fletcherize") your food. Breaking up food by pressing it against the roof of the mouth with the tongue does not masticate it; it must be ground or crushed and thoroughly mixed with saliva before it is swallowed, or the stomach can not properly digest it. If you are suffering from stomach trouble your physician will first advise you to eat slowly, and thoroughly masticate your food. But mastication cannot be thoroughly accomplished without clean and healthy teeth. If the teeth on one side of the mouth are sensitive or missing you will do all your chewing on the other side or in the front of the mouth.

If Nature had intended food to be so treated she would have supplied teeth only on one side or in the front of the mouth, and not as generally granted us by her.

If you, now have not got the set Nature first supplied you with and so suffer from indigestion and the other accompanying ailments I would ask you to pay me a call and I'll endeavor to assist Nature and give you relief.

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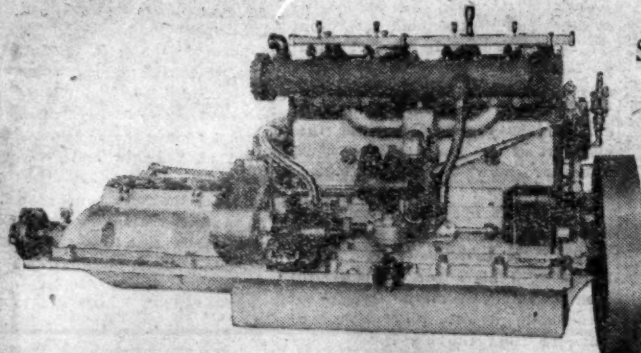
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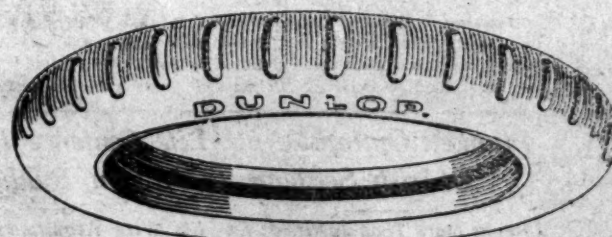
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American Industry Ready For War---C.B. Thompson

Mobilisation Of Resources Began After Lusitania, Declares Expert At Tiffin To Mr. Everett

The call to arms found industrial America mobilised and waiting for orders, declared Mr. C. Bertrand Thompson, former Harvard lecturer on Industrial Management, speaking at the American Men's luncheon at the Carlton yesterday. The great handicap, Mr. Thompson said, has been the lack of trained administrators to handle the nation's war resources. And this handicap is being overcome by an energetic campaign of intensive specialised education.

Mr. Thompson, who has been in the Philippines for a year in connection with industrial management work in some of the big plants there, was one of the speakers at the tiffin given in honor of Mr. Leonard Everett, president of the American War Relief Association of China. Mr. Everett is leaving shortly on a business trip to America. Other guests were Mr. W. W. Stevens, former manager of the construction department of the Standard Oil Co. here, who is leaving Shanghai permanently; Mr. Wilton R. Johnson, of the British Cigarette Co., who is proceeding to Washington to offer his services to the army; Mr. B. Atwood Robinson, president of the Chinese American Co., just returned from the United States; Captain J. H. Brooke, Senior American Naval Officer; Mr. P. F. Wiener, who is leaving for America on business; Messrs. R. J. Tobin and J. P. Berry of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., Mr. A. K. Laffler, of St. Louis, recently appointed chief engineer of the Amos Bird Co., and Mr. C. E. Kline, who recently joined the staff of the American Consulate General.

Consul-General Sammons presided and introduced the speakers, calling for three cheers, which were spontaneously forthcoming at the introduction of Mr. Johnson.

"One thing that America has learned from Europe," said Mr. Thompson, "was the imperative necessity for industrial preparedness. And as a result of the mastery of that lesson America, when war came, did not have to wait for government action—the business man had foreseen the need."

"Even so efficient a country as Germany admitted, through Mr. Rathenau, that it was not prepared industrially for war. And he added significantly and characteristically that that country should begin now to prepare for the next war."

"American business men realised the necessity after the Lusitania and the United Engineering Societies took up the project on comprehensive lines. They began the taking of an industrial census. Letters were sent out to 75,000 establishments throughout the country asking data on the cost, ability to produce and handle speedily all imaginable necessary commodities. The returns were tabulated and ready for the use of the government by the time war was declared and they are now being utilised. Coupled with this must be mentioned that mental preparedness which, plus skill, takes form in speedy action. We see the effect of this in the efficacy of the General Munitions Board, now working all over the States."

"The chief difficulty found by the war boards is the scarcity of trained administrators. The war has shown the necessity for trained administration on a large scale. The sub-com-

mittee of the Munitions Board is working on the handling of war materials, their collection, shipping and all the details in their passage to the men in service. It is an enormous problem and they looked for young men capable of taking up the task and couldn't find them. So they enlisted the higher commercial schools—particularly those connected with the colleges and universities—throughout the country for special intensive courses through the summer. They took men and trained them in doing nothing but some special part of the handling of large supplies of materials."

"It seems to me," said Mr. Thompson in conclusion, "that the question of trained administration is a very important and practical one in China today and that facilities for such training should be investigated and put into practice here."

Mr. Everett spoke of the American get-together spirit in Shanghai, its growth and advantages and then referred to the work of the American War Relief Association.

"We have been organised too short a time to have accomplished much as yet, but what has been accomplished gives every promise of a good success with a little further time for working," he said.

"The Women's War Relief Work Committee was taken over as a whole and as a working organisation and it has established itself in convenient working rooms, donated by Messrs. Pearson, Daniel and Co. The members of this committee are meeting daily and are working upon such articles only as are known to be urgently wanted. It is expected that they will, very shortly now, receive full specifications from our National Red Cross and that, with them in hand, the work can go on in greater volume. The Executive committee has devoted its time and energies toward getting members and subscriptions, about 3,000 Americans throughout China being circulated. The results obtained are very gratifying, but there are many who have not yet made their responses and I urge everyone present to get behind my Committee and assist it by encouraging every American to do his share."

"Mr. Sammons has supplied me with letters to the Red Cross officials in Washington and, while at home, I shall make a point of getting in touch with them to learn just what we can best do here. Also, if possible, to get the sanction of the National Society to make our organisation here a branch chapter."

Mrs. Robinson told briefly of the military aspect of life today in the States and Mr. Stevens in a brief farewell prophesied a rapid business growth in Shanghai at the close of the war and expressed the wish that he might be here to see it.

The tiffin set a record by closing two minutes ahead of the schedule time, 1.50.

British Supreme Court

In the British Supreme Court, yesterday, before Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Mr. N. C. Home, on behalf of Che Yuen-tai, made a motion for appeal from an interlocutory decision of the acting Assistant Judge. The defendants in the case, Messrs. E. Brook and Co., were represented by Mr. R. N. Macleod.

His Lordship inquired whether the motion should not be made before the Full Court.

Mr. Home replied that he did not think it should, as the appeal was against an interlocutory decision of the acting Assistant Judge.

His Lordship said he had power to sit, if necessary, but reminded counsel that the Assistant Judge would be back in Shanghai in a day or two.

Mr. Home stated that counsel for the defence had no objection to the appeal being heard before his Lordship and, after some further discussion and reference to the Order-in-Council, his Lordship agreed to sit as the Full Court.

Mr. Home said that, in November last, his client ordered certain goods from the defendants—the defendants being principals—for shipment at certain dates at a specified price. On July 15, defendants wrote stating that they would be unable to fulfil the contract, because the firm of Hills, Menter and Co., from whom they had agreed to buy the goods, had been shut up by the Controller. The defendants refused to fulfil the contract and pleaded *force majeure*. On the 14th of this month, counsel took out a summons asking for particulars of certain allegations in the defence. The gist of the defence, he considered, was that the goods in question could only be obtained from Hills, Menter and Co. and the object in taking out the summons was to find out why the goods were obtainable only from that firm.

Counsel submitted that his clients were reasonably entitled to the particulars asked for. Mr. Macleod opposed the motion, his chief ground being that the particulars which Mr. Home required would entail the giving of the names of defendants' witnesses. The appeal was dismissed.

Wedding

Bradd-Sorensen-Miller

At Holy Trinity Cathedral, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. S. Bradd-Sorensen, of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., was married to Miss Hilda Amy, only daughter of the late Captain W. J. Miller and Mrs. Miller of Shanghai. The Cathedral was prettily decorated and the service, which was choral, was conducted by Dean Walker. Mr. R. H. Hurry presiding at the organ. Mr. O. A. Hansen acted as best man and Messrs. Langley, Gordon, Peak and Springborg were the ushers.

The bride, who was given away by Capt. Meathrel, was gown in ivory duchesse satin, trimmed with pearls, the sides of the skirt being festooned with real Venetian point lace and she also wore a full Court train finished off with true lovers' knots and sprigs of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and carnations.

The bridesmaids were Misses Dorothy Meathrel and Ida Bauld, who wore dainty dresses of pink satin, of early Victorian style, with schus of white esprit net and very becoming caps to correspond. They carried white staves entwined with begonias, foliage and ribbon streamers and wore pearl brooches, the gift of the bridegroom.

The bride's mother wore a gown of French grey nylon, handsomely embroidered, with corsage of satin to match, with which she wore a black mirror velvet picture hat with oxidised mount.

Following the service, a reception was held at the residence of the bride's mother in Avenue Road. The honeymoon will be spent at Tsingtao.

London Raiders Kill Seven And Injure 25

New Vertical Barrage Credited With Saving Metropolis From Serious Harm

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 26.—A British official communique reports:—"As the result of the air-raid, last night, seven persons were killed and twenty-five injured."

Another message states: "Our gun-fire turned back the first group of raiders which approached London last night, only two penetrating our defences. These dropped a number of bombs in the south-eastern outskirts of London, which damaged some dwelling-houses and killed six and injured sixteen persons."

A second group of raiders was driven off without reaching London. They dropped bombs in the south-east of England. No casualties or damage have been reported up to the present.

Some newspapers attribute the fewness of the raiders reaching London to the new system of defence by a vertical barrage. It is generally agreed that the anti-aircraft fire around London last night was the heaviest ever heard.

While there was a bright moonlight night on Monday, during the raid, yesterday evening the sky was overcast, with low-lying clouds. It was again noticeable how London has learned to take cover.

The thoroughfares were cleared with business-like celerity, people taking refuge very calmly in the nearest buildings offering shelter, the Tubes and other places, but entertainments as on Monday, were carried on as usual. Noteworthy was the coolness of the women conductors of the omnibuses, who stuck to their posts.

The raiders that penetrated through the masses of drifting mist dropped bombs on some small houses where there were no munition works. There was apparently a big fight in the air some distance from London, as heavy machine-gun fire was audible in the sky. Probably the British formation was driving off the raiders. There is no doubt that, besides a veritable barrage, the British aviators were very successful in repelling the raiders who attempted to assault London.

The Daily Express quotes a high official as saying: "We have stopped day raids and the time is not far distant when Hun machines will no longer come to this country."

The fatalities on Monday included Mr. G. J. Stevens, till lately the Athens correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

"The Three Castles" VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

The Cigarette with the Pedigree.



"But, lo! and just as the coach drove off, Miss Sharp put her pale face out of the window and actually flung the book back into the garden."

W.M. Thackeray "Vanity Fair" Ch. I.

"Johnson's Dictionary! well, that was a pity, for a Dictionary is a useful thing. It will tell you many things you want to know e.g. the word Tobacco is derived from the Indian name for a pipe and Cigarette is 'a little Cigar'; but for a knowledge of The Three Castles Cigarettes one must turn to Thackeray's 'Virginians' for there he says:—

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the 'THREE CASTLES'."

W.M. Thackeray "The Virginians"

W.D. & H.O. WILLS, Bristol & London, England.

(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

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This box is a practical, convenient assortment of seven Palmolive Toilet Specialties, articles that are used everywhere by millions of people. It will be given to you absolutely free by us as a special offer when you make a purchase totalling \$2.00 Mex. of the following Palmolive Specialties:

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Palmolive Face Powder
Palmolive Rouge

50 CENT ARTICLES
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Palmolive Talcum Powder

There is just one drawback to this free offer, and that is—the number of these gift cases is limited. We can't supply enough for every woman who wants one, so you should call early for yours, or perhaps be disappointed. You should make the acquaintance of articles that a great majority of women say are the best made—you should have them in the attractive form of a convenient week end case.



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GERMAN SOLDIERS NOW SHORT OF FOOD

Passengers Arriving In America
Doubt If Kaiser's Troops Can
Fight Through Winter

CIVILIANS NEAR STARVATION

William Bartholomew Back
From Hamburg Ill From
Lack Of Nourishment

New York, August 27.—Passengers arriving yesterday at an Atlantic port from Denmark said that economic conditions in Germany at the present time were so strained that they did not believe the war would last through the coming Winter. Even the soldiers in the battlefields, they said, were now feeling the lack of proper food, and numbers of them, when they were home on leave, had told their families that the armies could not stand another Winter's hardships in the trenches.

William Bartholomew, manager for twenty years of the Holland Oil Company in Hamburg, was one of those who returned yesterday. Mr. Bartholomew was in poor health through lack of nourishing food. He has lost fifty pounds in weight since the commencement of the war. When asked about food conditions in Germany Mr. Bartholomew said:

"It is impossible to get a square meal anywhere, so you can imagine that living in Germany is pretty tough. For the last six weeks before I left Germany I was kept at my house in what the German officials call seclusion, and not allowed to go anywhere or see anybody, which I assume, was done to prevent my carrying any news away with me. I was glad to get away, and am going to my native city, Philadelphia, where I hope to remain for the rest of my days."

He told his friends that all the food in Germany was sent to the soldiers on the battle fronts, and the suffering among civilians, especially those who are living on small pensions from the Government, was very severe.

Regarding Germany's man power, Mr. Bartholomew said there seemed to be plenty of men not on the firing line, but that when he was permitted to see what was going on, he could not fail to notice a considerable reduction in the number of men drilling and being prepared for war.

The declaration of war by the United States did not appear to create much concern when the news was made public, he said, because the breaking of diplomatic relations evidently had prepared the minds of the people for the more serious step.

The U-boat still was looked upon by the German people as the nation's chief asset in bringing about what they seemed to have faith would be an ultimate victory, he asserted.

Miss Petronella Johansen, another passenger, who had been spending three months in Northern Europe, said that the American embargo would cause intense distress among the people of the Scandinavian countries, especially Sweden. The greatest need at the present time, she said, is shipping to bring tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, and other commodities that have to be brought there by sea. Coffee costs 60 cents in American currency for a cup at a restaurant, and a square meal

costs the equivalent of \$2.50 in United States currency.

Another passenger on the ship was Axel Bahnsen, who brought his wife and three children home after living in Germany for several years. He said that two years ago the living conditions became so poor and difficult that he sent his family to Denmark and joined them a month ago. When he left Germany everything was much worse, and the prospect for the people in regard to the food supply in the next Winter was very serious. This year's crops are below the average, he said, and would not be sufficient to supply the demands of the nation.

The officers of the ship said the voyage had been uneventful.

SLAUGHTER AT SELO FILLS RUINS WITH DEAD

Italians Paid Price For It In
Lives, But Got Immense
Store Of Booty

By Percival Gibbon

With the Italian Army on the Carso, Aug. 25.—I saw at dawn this morning from Selo, which has been Italian for some sixty hours, the lines where the cutting edge of the vast Italian war organization has sliced most deeply into the heart of the Austrian resistance. Here also both the Italian grenadiers and enemy Honveds suffered their heaviest losses. Italy is not playing at war. She pays her price for her victories, and the currency wherewith she pays is lying out under the vehement sun waiting for burial.

I have always held that what fighting men can endure to live through or die through, noncombatants like myself can endure to see and hear of.

Pretty little delicacies of taste are out of date since the heroic gray men died in front of Selo and lay there, often swollen hideously, showing to the masterful sun faces blackened and needy of burial. In life these men move upon the roads or adjust themselves handily in their rest camps. They are such human and amenable creatures, such swarthy, blackened gallants on the page of life and so unostentatiously playing their noble part, that there is a particular shock in the sight of their many dead who sow the steep slopes of Brestovizza Valley, where the stony ruins of Selo struggle in a crazy wreck.

The story of the city is a story to be gained only by crawling up under vicious fire to positions desperately consolidated under a shell shower which has not yet abated. Selo—the word is plain Russian, and has been adapted by the exiled Slav population of these strange lands: it means simply village, as Tsarskoe Selo means the Tsar's village—overhangs the steep sides of the Brestovizza Valley. Two trench systems embraced and enveloped it. The first was a line known as machine-gun trench, because the horrid thing was barbed like wire entanglement with the solid squat Schwartzlose machine guns which the Austrians use so prodigally. There was one approximately to every six yards of trench, each with four men as its crew. Except for these the trench was practically empty. We shall see the effect of our gunfire when we move on.

Beyond that was the famous K trench, named after the first letter of Castagnevizza—the Austro-Huns spell this place with a K. This again is a bribe of machine guns, but it shows how as if it were a string of shell craters. British guns have had a part in reducing this formidable line, and the island gunners have been twice thanked by the Italian supreme command for their superb work. Their 15,000 shells on the first day of the bombardment have been far improved on since. These Selo positions once taken revealed about twice as many

dolinas as were shown on the staff maps. Dolina is a local word for the curious crater-like depressions in the surface of the Carso, ranging from 20 yards in diameter to 200, where the soft red earth outcrops and allows the pauper people of a miserable country to cultivate their scanty crops. Under the Austrians these dolinas have been extraordinarily developed. For instance, at Selo the enemy had burrowed enormous labyrinths and packed them tight with stores. A whole page would not suffice to catalogue the Italian booty taken at Selo when at length the tenacious grenadiers, dropping with the fatigue of three days of battle, bombed and bayoneted their way for the last time through the sprawling stone heaps which represented the houses of the big village.

It was defended by enemy troops, consisting of majority of Hungarians, the remainder being Transylvanians and various brands of Slavs. Since Cadorna mentions slaughter, I fed myself free to speak of the bloody massacre. Those are my words, not his. The proof of it is that all through Selo there are dull, dry corpses. Our grenadiers have done a great and terrible work where they have passed. They slaughtered and detonated their way to the dozen or so of dolinas whence came incredible booty.

First and most obvious, there was the raw machinery of war. Every dolina was a battery of great trench mortars. Most of them were machines of nine inches. I have not the vaguest notion how many were taken. The figure grows hourly. But I have seen over thirty myself emplaced on concrete, whence they could not be removed. Slightly north of where I was came also the news of an entire battery of field guns captured, and already turned round

and firing their own ammunition against the Austrians. The trench mortars did not need to wait either, since there were whose dugouts packed with ammunition.

One dolina has the title in Austrian war geography of Garten Dolina, and there had been brigade headquarters. Luxurious dogs, those Austrians. Anybody would think they had been setting up an American bar twenty feet under ground. They had their mess equipped with everything from maraschino to whisky. They had even a cocktail shaker. There were also hundreds of tins of excellent small biscuits, each about the size of an English penny, made of the whitest possible flour. Also clothes and kits.

There are now Italian grenadiers laboring in the stifling heat in thick Austrian Winter overcoats, and while they sweat at trench construction they have only to lift their eyes to see opposite them, across Brestovizza Valley, the Hermada Mountain with its slopes, the greatest barrier on the road to Trieste.



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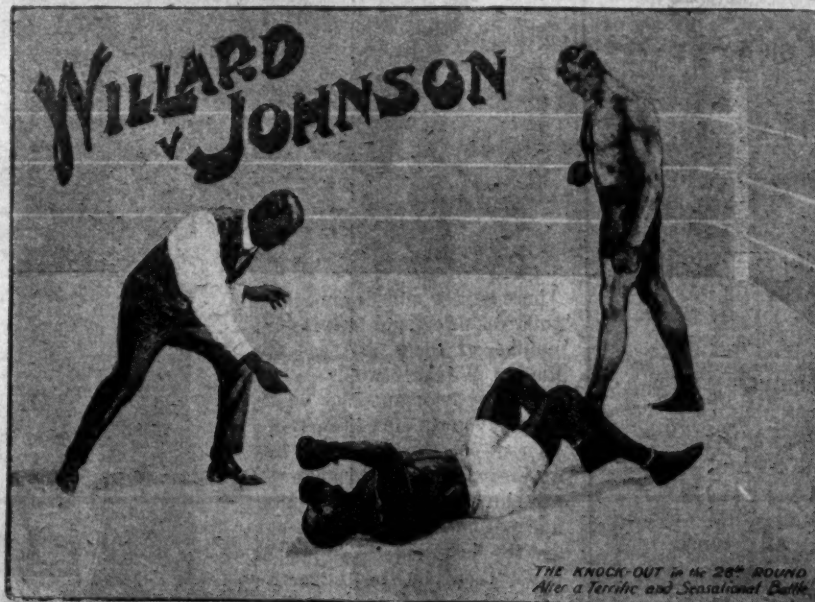
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Featuring: LEON BARRY—MOLLY KING.

You have seen no doubt with keen interest the film of "The Shielding Shadow," but "The Mystery of the Double Cross" is a feature film of perils and love. It is an absorbing mystery that will keep you guessing right to the end.

SPORTS -- Latest News of Athletic World -- GOSSIP

Lawn Bowls

Pairs Championship
The final of the Shanghai Pairs Championship was played at Hong-kew Park, yesterday. Messrs. O. Crewe Read and J. C. Macdougall beating Messrs. S. M. Wallace and W. Milner, in 21 ends, by 18 to 13.

M. E. Inst. v. S. L. B. C.
This match will take place on Sunday, at 3 p.m., on the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club Ground.

The following will represent the Institute:—

Fraser Perrier	R. K. Hamilton
M. E. Anderson	G. S. Anderson
Thos. Spring	Robt. Dorrance
Geo. McMurdo	Geo. McCallum

Wm. Smith	H. Townsend
J. H. Stewart	W. S. Campbell
Alex. Brind	A. M. McGregor
Jas. Park	R. C. Attkinhead

W. H. Davies	A. S. Allan
J. McPherson	E. E. Lever
P. H. Robinson	W. T. Hisset
G. B. Stormes	R. Anderton

Reserve:—J. Adam, J. R. Tweedie, Jas. Birnie and C. C. Whitehead.

Cricket

Shanghai Cricket Club will play the Rest of Shanghai on the S. C. C. ground tomorrow afternoon at 1.45 sharp. The teams are:

S. C. C. Team.—W. E. Anderson, W. C. G. Clifford, S. J. Deeks, W. C. Foster, H. W. Kilby, E. G. B. Lover, G. M. Billings (Capt.), E. G. Norman, E. G. Tait, C. C. Whitehead.

Reserve:—S. Vine and R. W. Johnston.

Rest of Shanghai.—Capt. E. I. M. Barrett (Capt.), W. J. Haynes, J. Quayle, C. H. Bhora, G. Sale, W. E. Wilson, F. Milner, C. Fry, H. Cooper, J. J. Ellis, R. J. S. Brandt. Reserve.—A. Wigton.

ART SMITH TO FLY HERE

A Kusan telegram to the Seoul Press reports that Art Smith, the famous American aviator, who exhibited his aerial feats there on the 19th instant, left for Dairen by sea on Tuesday, accompanied by his mother. After flying at Dairen and Shanghai, he will return to Yokohama, where he will embark for America.

Baseball Banquet
At Carlton Tonight

Players, Club Members And Visitors To Celebrate Season Just Past

The Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club players, Navy players and fans banquet this evening at the Carlton. Members of the club and non-members interested in the sport are all invited and the entire second floor of the Cafe has been reserved for the occasion, together with the Carlton orchestra.

The event celebrates the close of the official baseball season and will be the occasion of presentation of prizes to players holding the highest averages in batting and fielding in the different series played.

The charge per plate to Club members is \$2 and to visitors \$2.50, or the actual cost of the dinner.

S.V.C. ORDERS

The following corps orders were issued yesterday by Major T. E. Trueman, commandant, S.V.C., from the Town Hall headquarters:

No. 46. Headquarters Offices. The Headquarters Offices will be closed on Monday, October 1, 1917. Mid-Autumn Festival.

No. 47. Winter Uniform: Winter Uniform, Khaki Serge, will be taken into wear from October 15, 1917.

No. 48. Leave: Short leave has been granted to the following Officers:

Captain W. J. N. Dyer, 14 9-17 to 25 9-17.

Lieut. R. C. Young 30 9-17 to 30 10-17.

Lieut. S. B. Neill 26 9-17 to 15 10-17.

Capt. R. W. Davis 29 9-17 to 26 10-17.

Capt. L. J. Cubitt 29 9-17 to 12 10-17.

Shooting

Portuguese Co., S. V. C.

Following are the winners in the September Cup Competition of the Portuguese Company, S. V. C., conditions of the shoot being 400 and 500 yards; Blisley:

Class A winner Pte. Jose Diniz. Points 39—4%=37.44.

Class B winner Corpl. A. F. Diniz Jr. Points 38 (wins aggregate) for scoring over 60% class aggregate.

Class C winner Pte. V. Machado. Points 25.

Class D winner Pte. L. Lopes. Points 18—4%=17.28.

News Brevities

Sir John Jordan, British Minister to Peking, arrived in Shanghai yesterday, en route to the Capital. He travelled from Japan by the Siberia Maru. At the P. and O. Jetty a guard of honor of "A" and "B" Companies (British), Shanghai Scottish and Customs Company, S.V.C., with twenty-five mounted Sikh police, under Captain Rutherford, Lieutenants Campbell and Cubbin and Trooper-Inspector Spottiswoode, received him. Sir John, who was accompanied by Mr. Archibald Rose (Commercial Attache), was welcomed by Sir Everard Fraser, Consul-General, Mr. J. H. Jones, Consul, Mr. P. Grant Jones, Captain Marriott, of H. M. S. Kinsha, Mr. E. C. Pearce, Mr. J. H. R. Wade, Mr. E. C. Richards, Commissioner Sah, Majors T. E. Trueman and H. W. Pilcher and Captains L. E. Canning and C. H. Godfrey of the S.V.C.

The Custom House will be closed and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on Monday, the Mid-Autumn Festival.

Notice is given that the business hitherto conducted in Shanghai under the name of Markt and Co. (Shanghai), Ltd., has been acquired and will in future be carried on by Dodge and Seymour (China), Ltd.

Mr. C. H. Bragg, of the Standard Oil Co. Yokohama office, who was recently seized with paralysis at Nikko, was taken to Tokyo in a special train and thence conveyed to Yokohama by ambulance motor. He is now in the General Hospital there.

The s.s. Hangchow, which had been on shore near Yochow since July, has arrived here.

A recent paragraph stated that Mr. Elly Wilder, the well-known Chungking business man, had again arrived in Shanghai. It is not Mr. Elly Wilder, but his younger brother, Mr. Ned Wilder, travelling salesman for the same firm.

The Committee of the British Red Cross Society desire to acknowledge most gratefully their indebtedness to the Arts and Crafts, Ltd., Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark, Ltd., and the Shanghai Gas Co., for kindly allowing their advertising space in this issue to be used for the Society's appeal for support in aid of the "Our Day" Fund.

In yesterday's report of Mixed Court proceedings against the Chinese interpreter charged with promoting litigation the name of Mr. G. D. Musso was introduced in such a manner as possibly to create the impression that he was among the lawyers mentioned in connection with the case. Mr. Musso appeared as counsel for a Chinese constable who is implicated.

An Indian named Basant Singh appeared before Sir Haviland de Saumarez, in the British Supreme Court, yesterday and was informed that a certificate had been received from the Minister in Peking that he had acted

in a manner prejudicial to the defence and security of His Majesty's Indian Dominions and that he ought to be deported to India. Accused said he was a poor man, earned his living by employment and had done nothing wrong. His Lordship made an order that accused be sent to India.

The German Rowing Club at Pootung has been closed by the Chinese authorities.

Professor C. B. Thompson of Harvard University, an expert on scientific management and industrial reorganization, will lecture on "High Business Education for China," tomorrow evening, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the World's Chinese Students' Federation on Bubbling West Road. Many prominent men have been invited and the lecture will be open to the public. Prof. Thompson has been travelling extensively during the last year in the Orient, being invited to reorganize many a mill and plantation. He has just completed a thorough reorganization of the Calambo Sugar Estate and will not far from Manila, P. I. and recently arrived at Shanghai. He will go to Peking and Tientsin next week and will return in two or three weeks and then proceed to Nanking and upper towns. If prospects are good for the establishment of a business college in China, Prof. Thompson may be induced to stay long enough to push the scheme through.

On the same day that Chang Chen-fang, the Minister of Finance under the Chang Hsun Monarchy, was given a life sentence at the Supreme Court, two other monarchists were convicted by the High Military Tribunal in Peking. Lai Cheng-chung, the War Minister, was also given a sentence of penal servitude for life, while Feng Telling, the Fengtien Division Commander who attempted to assist Chang Hsun with his troops to fight against the Republicans, was fined \$800.

Chuan Shih-jing, head of the training school for Police Dogs in Peking, arrested on a charge of being implicated in a German intrigue, together with the German, Siebert, a tutor in that school, has been released upon it being found that the charge was not substantiated. Siebert has been sent to the internment camp in Hatten, Peking.

GERARD WARNS IRISHMEN

Germans Care No More For Them Than For Englishmen

Chicago, August 23.—James W. Gerard left Chicago tonight for Minneapolis, having canceled his Milwaukee engagement. The former Ambassador felt better this evening and continued his journey westward.

Before going Mr. Gerard took occasion to say that murder and organized starvation were features of the welcome that the Germans gave Irish prisoners.

"If the Irish people of Chicago could see, as I saw, the way the Irish prisoners were treated, if they could talk with the prisoners, if they could see the way they were dying in prison camps from starvation and tuberculosis, they would lose all sympathy for the Germans," said Mr. Gerard. "American prisoners probably will be treated the same way. The Germans care no more about the Irish than do about the English. The Irish prisoners were collected in one camp at Limburg, about 2,500 of them. The Germans sent Sir Roger Casement to the camp to enlist for his Irish rebellion. He got about thirty men to go with him. When he went back to the camp for more volunteers the Irishmen chased him away and there was a near riot for a time."

"I got secret information from Germans that the guards were shooting and killing Irish prisoners. One prisoner was killed while I was trying to investigate the reported murder of another Irishman. The killing of one man was concealed from me, and there is no telling how many other Irishmen were shot down by their German guards."

"When I tried to get information I was informed that an investigation was under way, and I never was able to get any satisfactory explanation of the shootings. In one case the guard was exonerated and had the charming taste to attend the funeral of his victim. I made repeated demands to see the prisoners who were present when the men were killed, but was never able to make any headway."

Two Chicago detectives have been with Mr. Gerard almost constantly since he arrived here yesterday morning. Mr. Gerard says that he is not worried about threats of Germans.

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WEATHER

Fresh to strong Northerly squalls
along the whole coast. Rough
weather to the South of the Loo-
choos, where the typhoon of the
Pacific seems increasing in in-
tensity while progressing to the
Northward.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 28, 1917

Compromise Is Impossible

(New York World)
CARDINAL Gibbons, in discus-
sion of the amplification of the
Vatican peace proposals, rightly
places the claims of Belgium first,
as "entering into the very heart
and essence of the whole conflict."
That is how most Americans re-
gard it. Belgium comes first, and
yet it must never be forgotten that
there can be no assurance of justice
for Belgium until there is a Ger-
man Government that will keep its
solemn covenants.

Every peace proposal, beginning
with President Wilson's note of
December 18, has been wrecked
upon that one rock. Germany is
an outlaw nation. Its Government
cannot be trusted. Its pledges are
worthless. Its honor is a lie. Let
us assume that the German Govern-
ment as now constituted is willing
to promise full reparation to Bel-
gium. What would its promises
be worth? How could they be
enforced? Who would guarantee
them? Does any sane man doubt
that they would be repudiated if
Germany could find a way to re-
pudiate them?

At every turn we are confronted
with the insurmountable obstacle
of Germany's record.

Dr. Charles W. Elliot, President
Emeritus of Harvard, in a letter to
The Times, suggests an informal
conference of delegates appointed
by the various belligerent Govern-
ments to discuss the issues that
caused the war or that have arisen
out of the war. That means sim-
ply that the Allies are to go into
conference with the Hohenzollerns,
with the German General Staff,
with Junkertum, with Prussianism,
and see what concessions to civiliza-
tion can be obtained.

The German Government would
unquestionably comply with such a
request, for this is precisely what
the Chancellor and the Kaiser asked
for last December. Germany is
always ready to go into a secret
conference and bargain for terms,
in the belief that if the conference
were called her war-weary antagon-
ists would finally compromise every
issue of the war rather than con-
tinue the conflict.

If Great Britain and France are
to compromise with Germany now,
their Governments have been crim-
inal monsters in prolonging the
war during two unnecessary years,
for Germany would have been glad
to compromise in the fall of 1915.
As for the United States, it should
not have entered the war at all,
for if we are fighting merely about
a few ships and the matter of visit
and search, the pro-German pacif-
ists are right in affirming that the
game is not worth the candle.

All proposals for peace are super-
fluous unless they drive straight to
the character of the German Govern-
ment, its faithlessness, its lawless-
ness, its brutality and its exaltation
of might over right. Unless that is
the thing which is to be destroyed,
unless there is to come out of the
war a Germany that the other
nations can trust and with which
the other nations can live in secur-
ity, all the blood and sacrifice are
in vain. It is as if the Union had
compromised with the Confederacy
in 1864 and left the issue of
slavery and secession to be deter-
mined by the casual processes of
time and eternity.

Economic Revolt Needed To
Free Germany Of Class Yoke

Gerard Reviews Pernicious System By Which Masses Are
Kept In Subjection By Junker Classes

By James W. Gerard
CHAPTER XXII.

Besides the rat system and the
military system there exists the
enormous mass of Prussian officials.
In a country where so many things
are under Government control these
officials are almost immeasurably
more numerous than in other coun-
tries. In Prussia, for example, all
the railways are Government-owned,
with the exception of one road about
sixty miles long and a few small
branch roads. This army of officials
are retainers of the Government, and
not only, of course, themselves re-
frain from criticizing the system, but
use their influence upon the members
of their own family and all with
whom they come in contact. They
are subject to trial in special secret
courts, and one of them who dared in
any way to criticize the existing
system would not for long remain a
member of it. Of course, the mem-
bers of the Reichstag have the priv-
ilege of free speech without responsi-
bility, and there occasional Social-
ists, who know that they have nothing
to expect from the Government, dare
to speak in criticism.

All the newspapers are subject to
control as in no other country. In
the first place, their proprietors are
subject to the influence of the rat
system, as is every other German,
and the newspaper proprietor, whose
sons, perhaps, enter the army, whose
daughters may be married to naval
officers or officials, and who seeks for
his sons promotion as judge, State's
attorney or the like, has to be very
careful that the utterances of his
newspaper do not prevent his pro-
motion in the social scale or interfere
with the career of his family and
relations.

Newspaper Suppressed At Will

Since the war, while a preventive
censure does not exist in Germany,
nevertheless a newspaper may be
suppressed at will—a fearful pun-
ishment for a newspaper, which, by
being suppressed for, say, five days
or a week, has its business affairs
thrown into the utmost confusion
and suffers an enormous direct loss.
Many of the larger newspapers are
either owned or influenced by
concerns like the Krupp. For in-
stance, during this war, all news
coming from Germany to other
countries has been furnished by
either the Overseas or Transocean
service, both news agencies in which
the Krupp are large stockholders.
The smaller newspapers are in-
fluenced directly by the Govern-
ment.

In the Middle Ages there was
often declared a sort of truce to
prevent fighting in a city, which
was called the "Burgfrieden," or
"peace of the city," and at the
beginning of this war all political
parties were supposed to declare a
sort of "Burgfrieden" and not try
to obtain any political advantage.

There was, therefore, intense in-
dignation among the Social Demo-
crats of Germany when it was dis-
covered, in the spring of 1916, that
the Minister of the Interior was
making arrangements to send out
news service to be furnished free to
the smaller newspapers. It was
learned further that he was engaged
in instructing the various landraths
and other officials of the Interior
Department how effectively to use
this machinery in order to gull the
people to the advantage of the
Government and to keep them in
ignorance of anything which might
tend to turn them against the
system. Besides the rat system
there is, of course, the system of
decorations. Countless orders and
decorations are given in Germany.
At the head is the Order of the
Black Eagle; there is the Order of
the Red Eagle, the Prussian Order
of the Crown, the Orders "Pour le
Merite," the Order of the House of
Hohenzollern and many others. In
each of the twenty-five States there
are also orders, distinctions and
decorations.

These orders, in turn, are divided
into numerous classes. For instance,
a man can have the Red Eagle Order
of the first, second, third or fourth
class, and these may be complicated
with a laurel crown, with an oak
crown, with swords, and with stars,
and so on. Even domestic servants
who have served a long time in one
family receive orders; faithful post-
men and other officials who have never
appeared on the police books for hav-
ing made statements against the
Government or the army are sure of
receiving some sort of order.

Once a year in Berlin a great
festival is held, called the "Ordens-
fest," when all who hold orders or
decorations of any kind are invited

to a great banquet. The butler who
has served for twenty-five years there
rubs shoulders with the diplomat who
has received a Black Eagle for adding
a colony to the German Empire, and
the faithful cook may be seated near
an officer who has obtained "Pour le
Merite" for sinking an enemy war-
ship. All this in one sense is de-
mocratic, but in its effect it tends to
induce the plain people to be satisfied
with a piece of ribbon instead of the
right to vote, and to make them up-
holders of a system by which they are
deprived of any opportunity to make
a real advance in life.

Life of Peasant Class

This system is the most complete
that has ever existed in any country,
because it has drawn so many of the
inhabitants of the country into its net.
Virtually the industrial workers of
the great towns and the stupid peas-
ants in the country are the only per-
sons in Germany left out of its meshes.

I had a shooting place very near
Berlin; in fact, I could reach it in
three-quarters of an hour by motor
from the embassy door, and there I
had an opportunity of studying the
conditions of life of the peasant class.

Germany is still a country of
great proprietors. Lands may be
held there by a tenure which was
abolished in England hundreds of
years ago. In England property may
be only tied up under fixed condi-
tions during the lives of certain
chosen persons in being at the death
of the testator. In the State of New
York property may be only tied up
during the lives of two persons in
being at the death of the person
making the will and for twenty-one
years (the minority of an infant)
thereafter. But in the Central
Empire property still may be tied
up for an indefinite period under
the feudal system, so that great
estates, no matter how extravagant
the life tenant may be, are not sold
and do not come into the market
for division among the people.

For instance, today there exist
estates in the Central Empires which
must pass from oldest son to oldest
son indefinitely, and falling that, to
the next in line, and so on, and
conditions have even been annexed
by which children cannot inherit if
their father has married a woman
not of a stated number of quarter-
ings of nobility. There is a Prince
holding great estates in Hungary.
He is a bachelor, and if he desires
his children to inherit these estates,
there are only thirteen girls in the
world whom he can marry, accord-
ing to the terms of the instrument by
which some distant ancestor
founded this inheritance.

Peasant Holdings Limited

This vicious system has prevented
extensive peasant proprietorship. The
Government, however, to a certain
extent, has encouraged peasant pro-
prietorship, but only with very small
parcels of land, and it would be an
unusual thing in Germany, especially
in Prussia, to find a peasant owning
more than twenty or thirty acres of
land, most of the land being held by
the peasants in such small quantities
that after working their own lands
they have time left to work the lands
of the adjoining landed proprietor at
a very small wage.

Much is heard in Germany and out
of Germany of the Prussian Squire or
Junker.

All the titles of the nobility are not
confined to the oldest son. The pocket-
book of Counts published by the same
firm which publishes the Almanac de
Gotha contains the Counts of Austria,
Germany and Hungary lumped to-
gether, showing in this way the in-
timate personal relation between the
noble families of these three countries.
All the sons of a Count are Counts,
and so on ad infinitum. Thus in Hun-
gary there are probably seventy
Counts Szecheny and about the same
number of Zichy, etc. Some of the
German noble families are not far
behind. In fact, it may be said that
almost any person, in what is known
as "society" in the Central Empires,
has a title of some sort.

The prefix "von" shows that the
person is a noble, and is often coupled
with names of people who have no
title. By custom in Germany, a "von,"
when he goes abroad, is allowed to
call himself Baron. But in Germany
he could not do so.

These noble families in the Central
Empires, by the system of Majorats
which I have described, hold large
landed estates, and naturally exert a
great influence upon their laborers,
as a rule, the system of tenant farm-
ing does not exist; that is, estates
are not leased to small farmers—as
was the custom in Ireland and is still
in England—but estates are worked as
great agricultural enterprises under
superintendents appointed by the pro-

prietor. This system, impossible in
America or even in England, is possible
in the Central Empires, where the
villages are full of peasants, who, not
so many generations ago were serfs,
attached to the land, and who lived in
wholesome fear of the landed pro-
prietors.

This is the first method by which in-
fluence is exercised on the popula-
tion. There is also the restricted
franchise or circle voting, which gives
the control of the franchise to a few
rich proprietors.

As a rule, the oldest son enters the
army as an officer and may continue
there; but, if he has not displayed
any special aptitude for the military
profession he retires and manages his
estate. These estates are calculated
by their proprietors to give at least
4 per cent interest income on the value
of the land. Many younger sons,
after a short term of service in the
army, usually as officers and not as
"ein Jähriger," leave the army and
enter diplomacy or some other branch
of the Government service. The offices
of judge, district attorney, and so on,
not being elective, this career—as well
as that leading to the position of
landrat and overpresident of a pro-
vince—is open to those who because
they belong to old Prussian landed
families, find favor in the eyes of the
Government.

No Leisure Junker Class

There is no leisure class among
the Junkers. They are all workers,
patriotic, honest and devoted to the
Emperor and the Fatherland. If it
is possible that government by one
class is to be suffered, then the Prus-
sian Junkers have proved themselves
more fit for rule than any other class
in all history.

Their virtues are Spartan, their
minds narrow but uncorruptible and
their bravery and patriotism undoubt-
ed. One cannot but admire them and
their stern virtues. This class, largely
because of its poverty and its constant
occupation, does not travel. Nor does
the casual tourist or health seeker in
Germany come in contact with these
men. The Junkers will fight hard to
keep their privileges, and the throne
will fight hard for the Junkers, because
they are the greatest supporters of the
Hohenzollerns.

The workingmen in the cities are
hard workers. Probably they work
longer and get less out of life than
any other workingmen in the world.
The laws so much admired, and made
ostensibly for their protection, such
as insurance against unemployment,
sickness, injury, old age, and so on,
are in reality skillful measures which
bind them to the soil as effectively as
the serfs of the Middle Ages were
bound to their masters' estates.

I have had letters from workingmen
who have worked in America begging
me for a storage fare to America,
and saying that their insurance pay-
ments were so large that they could
not save money out of their wages.
Of course, after having made these
payments for some years the work-
ingman naturally hesitates to emigrate
and so lose all the premiums he has
paid to the State.

In peace times a skilled mechanic
in Germany received less than \$2 a
day, for which he was compelled to
work at least ten hours. Agricultural
laborers in the Central Empires are
poorly paid. The women do much
of the work done here by men. For
instance, once when staying at a
nobleman's estate in Hungary, I
noticed that the gardeners were all
women, and, on inquiring how much
they received, I was told they were
paid about twenty cents a day. The
women in the farming districts of
Germany are worked harder than the
cattle. In summertime they are out
in the fields at 5 and 6 in the morning,
and do not return until 8 or later at
night. For this work they are some-
times paid as high as forty-eight cents
a day in harvest time. Nevertheless,
these small wages tempt many
Russians to Germany during the
harvest season.

At the outbreak of the war there
were, perhaps, 50,000 Russians em-
ployed in Germany—men, women and
girls. These the Germans retained in
a sort of slavery to work the fields.
I spoke to one Polish girl who was
working on an estate near Berlin over
which I had shooting rights. She
told me that at the commencement
of the war she and her family were
working in Germany, and that since
the war they all desired to return to
Poland, but that the Germans would
not permit it.

This hard working of women in
agricultural pursuits tends to stupefy
and brutalize the rural population, and
keeps them in a condition of sub-
jection to the Prussian Church, the
Prussian system and in readiness for
war. Both Prussian Junkers and the
German manufacturers look with favor
upon the employment of so many
women in farm work, because the
greater the number of laborers the
smaller their wages throughout the
country.

When I first came to Germany I,
of course, was filled with the ideas
that prevailed in America that the
German workingman had an easy
time. My mind was filled with pictures
of the German workingmen sitting

with their families at tables drinking
beer and listening to classical music.
After I had spent some time in Ger-
many I found that the reason that the
German workingmen sit about at
tables was because they were too tired
to do anything else.

I sincerely hope that after the war
the workingmen of this country will
induce delegates of their German
brothers to make a tour of America.
For when the German workingman
sees how much better off the Ameri-
cans are, he will return to Germany
and demand shorter hours and higher
wages; then the American will not be
brought into competition with labor
slaves, such as the German work-
ingman of the period before the war.

As one goes through the streets of
Berlin there are no evidences of
poverty to be seen. But more than
55 per cent of the families in Berlin
are families living in one room.

The Germans are taken care of and
educated very much in the same way
that the authorities here look after the
inmates of a poorhouse or penitentiary.

Such a thing as a German railway
conductor rising to be president of
the road is an impossibility in Ger-
many, and the list of self-made men
who have risen from the ranks of the
workingmen.

The Socialists, representing the
element opposed to the Conservatives,
elect a few members to the Prussian
lower house and about one-third of
the members to the Reichstag, but
otherwise have no part whatever in
the Government. No Socialist would
have any chance whatever if he set
out to enter the Government service
with the ambition of becoming a dis-
trict attorney or judge. Jews have
not much chance in the Government
service. A few exceptions have been
made. At one time Dernburg, who
carried on the propaganda in America
during the first year of the war, and
who is a Jew, was appointed Colonial
Minister of the Empire.

In my opinion, the liberalisation of
Prussia has been halted by the fact
that there has been no party protest
except that of the Socialists. The
Socialists, because they have, in effect,
demanded abolition of the monarchy
and the establishment of the republic
as part of their program, have been
unable to do anything in the obtaining
of the reforms within the German
State as at present organized.

Up to the beginning of the war there
was great dissatisfaction among the
people with the order of things. The
people were irritated by certain direct
taxes, such as the tax upon the
matches, and because every Protestant
in Prussia was compelled to pay a tax
for the support of the Church, unless
he made a declaration that he was an
atheist.

The only class in Germany which
knows something of the outside world
is the Kaufmann class. The ruling
class of Prussian nobles are not
travelers. They are always busy with
the army and navy, government em-
ployments or their estates, and, as a
rule, too poor to travel. The poor of
course, do not travel, and the Kauf-
mann, although he learns much in his
travels in other countries to make
him dissatisfied with the small oppor-
tunity which he has in a political way
in Germany, is satisfied to let things
stand because of the enormous profit
which he makes through the low
wages and long hours of the German
workingman.

Lawyers and judges amount to little
in Germany, and we do not find there
a class of political lawyers who, in
republics, always seem to get the
management of affairs in their own
hands.

(To Be Continued)

The Immortality Of Love

By Robert Southey

They sin who tell us love can die:
With life all other passions fly.

All others are but vanity;
In heaven ambition cannot dwell.
Nor avarice in the vaults of hell:
Earthly these passions of the earth.
They perish where they have their
birth:

But love is indestructible:
Its holy flame for ever burneth.
From heaven it came, to heaven
returneth.

Too oft on earth a troubled guest,
At times deceived, at times op-
pressed,

It here is tried and purified,
Then hath in heaven its perfect
rest:

It sootheth here with toil and care,
But the harvest time of love is
there.

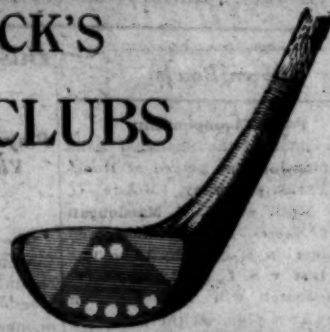
Oft when a mother meets on high
The babe she lost in infancy,
Hath she not then, for pains and
fears,

The day of woe, the watchful
night,
For all her sorrow, all her tears,
An over payment of delight?

A Mild Protest

"Gladys," said Mr. Curox, "what's
the idea of the face make-up?"
"We can't ignore the fashion. I
don't want to be different and con-
spicuous."

"Maybe it's all right. But it does
seem to me that in a community that
is still peaceable there's no need of so
much camouflage."—Washington Star.

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Do any of your buildings need roofing? If they do, let us send
you a sample of Congo Roofing. We call it the "Never-Leak" Ready
Roofing. It is so perfectly made and so thoroughly tested.
And not only does it not leak, but it will not rot, or shrink, or change
its condition, no matter what the climate or weather.
Free Sample. Write for a sample—that's the best way; and
remember, Congo Samples are not special
pieces prepared for the purpose, but are cut from our regular stock.
We mention this because Congo is so attractive looking, so tough and
pliable, that people sometimes think the samples must be specially prepared.

EASTERN TRADING CO., LTD.

88 Canton Road, Shanghai

"OSRAM" - "G.E.C."
DRAWN-WIRE METAL LAMPS

Cheapest in First Cost
Lowest Current Cost
Long and Brilliant Life

"NO OTHER LAMP
IS STRONGER"

Obtainable from all Electrical Deal-
ers or from the Sole Importers

The General Electric Co.
(of China), Ltd.

Shanghai—Hongkong—Hankow

7 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

Phones 1400 & 1608



SCIENTIFIC EYE - TESTING

Precise
Duplicating



Fine
Repairing

ACCURATE LENS GRINDING

Toric and Kryptok Lenses, Sun-glasses, Protection Goggles & Everything Optical

Special rate to Doctor's prescriptions

CHINESE OPTICAL COMPANY

P 352 Nanking Road, cor. Lloyd Road

Branches: Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Changsha, Hangchow

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

"OUR DAY" 1917

We appeal for subscriptions for the work of the British Red Cross Society with that of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. We have been asked to make a special effort for this purpose on October 18th, 1917, known as "OUR DAY." The work of this Society now costs about £50,000 a week or £5 a minute, and increases rather than diminishes: it is carried on in England and in every theater of the war: it helps troops from every part of the Empire. It is done with the full approval of the Admiralty and the War Office and in cordial co-operation with the Medical Services. The home administration and management expenses (excluding hospitals) for the year ending 20th October, 1916, represent 2.92 per cent of the total expenditure or 7d. in the £.

It is impossible to give in detail the Society's activities; but General Sir Archibald Murray, the Commander-in-Chief in Egypt, tells of the value of the work in his despatch of March 1st, 1917, published in the London Gazette of July 6th, 1917. He says:—"I have, in a former despatch, referred to the admirable work of the Red Cross and the Order of St. John in this country. I desire now to express my obligation to those ladies and gentlemen who have given voluntary aid with these institutions, and who have worked with a devotion deserving of the highest praise in the interests of the sick and wounded. Not only have they earned the gratitude of the individuals they looked after, but also they deserve the thanks of the country, as they have materially contributed towards the rapid convalescence, and therefore to the fighting efficiency, of the forces under my command."

Sir William Plender, F.C.A., in his review of the accounts for the year 1916, states that "the public has good reason to rest assured that the funds will continue to be expended wisely, economically and appropriately." He adds:—"Behind the figures is the story of comfort and succour to the wounded, of hunger and thirst relieved, and of stricken men brought back to health. No work was ever more nobly conceived, more generously supported, or more carefully and sympathetically administered."

E. H. Fraser (Patriotic League), Chairman.
H. W. de Sausmarez (St. George's Society.)
John Johnstone (British Chamber of Commerce.)
H. Phillips (H. M. Consul.)
W. Hopkyn Rees (St. David's Society.)
H. G. Simms (St. Patrick's Society.)
A. Stephen (China Association.)
G. Wallace (St. Andrew's Society.)
G. R. Wingrove (Shanghai Freemasons.)
Campbell Henderson (Overseas Club), Hon. Secretary.
Skinner Turner Hon. Treasurer.

Shanghai, 28th September, 1917

JUST RECEIVED

a new selection of

SILVERWARE:

Cigarette cases, cigar and cigarette boxes, smokers' lamps, ash trays, serviette rings, photo-frames, chain bags, purses, powder jars, trinket boxes, hair-pin boxes, pin trays, manicure sets, card cases, silver buttons, menu holders, tea caddies, tea services, sugar basins, compote dishes, butter dishes, baskets, vases, bowls, etc.

HIRSBRUNNER & CO.,

"The Swiss House"

1 Nanking Road.

Telephone 218

Refracting
and
ManufacturingDr. John Goddard
Optician
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

The Manicure Lady By William F. Kirk

I got a letter from a girl friend of mine last week," said the manicure lady. "She done fine when she got married, George. I only hope I'll do as good. She married a gent that has a good bankroll and loves country life, so her and him is living happy on one of the dearest farms in Orange County. She ain't got to do nothing but the house-work, and she says life flows along like the little brook that goes through their farm."

"I wouldn't know what to do on a farm if I had the price to buy one," said the Head Barber, gloomily. "I guess it's the shop for me until they take me to the old man's home."

"Don't get to brooding, George," said the Manicure Lady. "Brooding don't get you nowhere. Keep hoping and plugging, like I do, and don't let the smile fade off your lips no matter how hard you get kicked in the shins. That's my motto, George."

"A farm is all right in the summer," said the Head Barber. "If you know how to run one, but in the long, cool winter it must be fierce to be shut away off from everybody. How long would you last in a little farm house way off over the hills, with snow piled up all around you and no bright people like me to talk to? You couldn't stand it, kid."

"You'd be surprised to see how well I could stand it," said the Manicure Lady. "I would have a lot of them good books which has been wrote by great minds, and I would learn from Thomas Thackeray and William Hood a whole lot more than I learn by conversing with Joe Blow, the bookmaker."

"Well," said the Head Barber, "I ain't going to quarrel with you about your future, kid. If you want to go and live on a farm there ain't nobody going to stop you, but farming has its drawbacks. I was born on a farm. I know something about chores, and I don't remember that my mother and sisters had any soft snap of it. It's all right to talk about living in the country and listening to the robin's song, but you never heard two hired men eating. It ain't all beautiful dreams, life in the country."

"Life anywhere ain't all beautiful dreams," said the Manicure Lady. "There's sadness and hard work everywhere you turn, George. Even the millionaires has their sorrows and their hard days, though goodness knows I would try it a whirl if somebody would hand me a million."

"Nobody ain't going to, so you might as well forget that part of it," said the Head Barber. "I got an uncle that lives on a farm out West,

and he seems to like the life, but he started when he was a kid, and he is used to that kind of work. He says that he is a lot happier than he would ever be in a city, and I guess he is. He came here once to stay a week, and I took him to six shows and a wrestling match, which was all anybody could expect, and even then he kicked. He was glad when he went back, and so was I."

"Oh, but how beautiful and natural it must be to live close to nature," said the Manicure Lady. "Honest to goodness, George, if I could set out on a porch with morning glories all around me, and hear a lot of them little bluebirds singing in the magnolia trees, I think it would be like Paradise."

"There ain't no magnolia trees where bluebirds hangs out," said the Head Barber, "and if you lived on a farm you wouldn't get no time to be setting around on porches, either. Farmers only has porches for their city boarders to practice climbing on. I guess if you married a farmer you would soon get tired of life in the country."

"If I married a farmer I would be happy with him anywhere," said the Manicure Lady. "None of them ain't proposed to me yet, and if they want to stay single they better not had."

Odd Facts About Babies

Incubators for babies were used by the ancient Egyptians.

In many countries the belief is held that babies born at precisely 12 midnight are endowed with occult powers.

In some parts of Ireland a belt made of woman's hair is placed about a new-born baby to keep evil spirits away.

If you rock an empty cradle, you will rock a new baby into it, is a superstition that is almost everywhere prevalent.

In the British Museum are specimens of babies' feeding bottles dating back to between six and seven hundred years before Christ.

Statisticians tell us that twenty-six million babies are born into the world each year—about seventy a

minute, or more than one every second.

Everywhere and always more boys than girls are born into the world, the proportion approximately being 1,040 male infants to 1,000 female.

Twin babies are not always born on the same day. A little while back a workman's wife at Barrow, in Lancashire, gave birth on February 24 to a son. Six weeks later a girl was born. These babies, said the doctors, were undoubtedly twins, notwithstanding the unusually long period intervening between the two births.

GODS AND MEN

On the surprising divergences of the ways of gods and men Lord Dunsany has made up a book which he sapiently calls "Plays of Gods and Men." (John Lane & Co., Boston, \$125, gold) confessing thereby the constructive method of his contrasts.

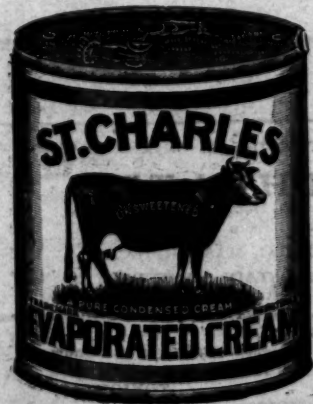
In the "Gods of the Mountains," the divinities, having been floated by the masquerading of the beggars, come in person to wreak vengeance upon the humbugs. In "A Night at an Inn," the priests, having been outwitted and slain, the divinity calls the murderers forth to death and darkness, just as they seem to clasp success.

"The Tents of the Arabs" is based similarly upon one great contrast between the real state of kings and the ideal kingship of the spirit. "The Laughter of the Gods" shows the inevitable roll of fate despite false prophets and the vengeance sufficient of Time itself upon the wrongdoer. "The Queen's Enemies" is a story of royal, superstitious treachery in which a Cleopatra-like Queen destroys her foes by flooding the banquet room with the River Nile.

Reading these plays, one marvels at the simplicity of their action and wonders if Lord Dunsany will be able much longer to follow the vein that has proved so golden, with results so large and, it may be said, so monotonous.

Vessels To Arrive

From London	
Kaga Maru	Oct. 4
Katori Maru	Oct. 16
Kamo Maru	Oct. 30
Fushimi Maru	Sept. 28
From San Francisco	
Siberia Maru	Sept. 27
Venezuela	Oct. 20
From Tacoma	
Carla Maru	Sept. 27
From Seattle	
Yokohama Maru	Oct. 10

Take No Chances With Your Milk Supply!
Use a Safe Milk!

ST. CHARLES EVAPORATED CREAM

may be utilized for all purposes where ordinary cows' milk would be used. St. Charles Cream comes from healthy cows raised under expert supervision. It is just pure rich milk, evaporated and condensed.

Connell Bros. Company

Agents for China

You and your family would enjoy a Victrola!

We have one ready for you. \$15 to \$400. Easy terms.

VICTOR AGENTS
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
M. K. and S. B.	\$490
Chartered	184 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Pathay, ordy.	Tls. 6.30
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320
North China	Tls. 165
Union of Canton	Tls. 700
Kangtso	\$180 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$133
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 290 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	102s. 6d.
Shanghai Tug (O)	Tls. 15 B.
Shanghai Tug (F)	Tls. 54
Kochien	Tls. 54
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Kaub	\$2 1/2
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$111 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 12 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 65 S.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 73
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 84
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 72 S.
Wellington Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 50
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
Shanghai	Tls. 162 1/2
Shanghai Pref.	Tls. 90
International	Tls. 93
International (pref.)	Tls. 94
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 40
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 118 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Kangtso	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtsepo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Shanghai Tle.	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$92
Green Island	Tls. 7
Langkai	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 100
Stores	
Hall and Holt.	\$15
Llewellyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$25
Watson	\$6
Weeks	Tls. 14 1/2 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Amber	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 S.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 25 B.
Batu Alam 1913	Tls. 0.85 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3 1/2 S.
Bute	Tls. 0.90 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.05 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 11 1/2
Chong	Tls. 2.10 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.35 B.
Domination	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Sava Consolidated	Tls. 16 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 5 B.
Kapsia	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27 1/2
Karat	Tls. 11 1/2
Kota Bahru	Tls. 7
Kroowek Java	Tls. 16 1/2
Pedang	Tls. 12
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8 S.
Permatas	Tls. 3
Rapah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Saragagas	Tls. 0.75 B.
Seke	Tls. 7 1/2
Senambu	Tls. 1 B.
Senawang	Tls. 11 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 80 cents
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6 B.
Shai Malay-pref.	Tls. 11 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungai	Tls. 11 1/2
Sungai Duri	Tls. 11 1/2
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80
Shaping	Tls. 2
Shah Merah	Tls. 1.02 1/2
Shong	Tls. 16 1/2 B.
Shorri	Tls. 2 1/2
Shanghe	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Miscellaneous	
S. L. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Gully Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
Shai Elec. and Ash.	\$3
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 59 1/2 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
More Bazar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 76 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 115 (new)
S. Sellers, Sa., Sales, B. Buyers.	

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 27, 1917.	
Money And Bullion	
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	Tls.
@ 113 1/2 = Tls.	87
@ 72.5 = Mex.	\$1.21
Mex dollars Market rate	72.1625
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1783
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/9 = Tls.	4.21
exch. @ 72.5 = Mex.	\$5.30
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	16
Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	54d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	—
3 m-s.	5%
4 m-s.	5%
6 m-s.	5%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	—
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.41
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.	\$ 47.61
Consols	1

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 4/9
London	Demand 4/9 1/2
India	(nominal) T.T. 334
Paris	T.T. 655
Paris	Demand 656
New York	T.T. 113
New York	Demand 113 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 67
Japan	T.T. 454
Batavia	T.T. 268 1/2
Banks Buying Rates	
London	4 m-s. Cds. 4/11
London	4 m-s. Docy. 4/11 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 4/11 1/2
London	6 m-s. Docy. 4/11 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 677
New York	4 m-s. 117 1/2

Customs House Exchange Rates For

Sept. 27	
Ex. Tls. 3.95 @ 4/6 1/2	51
" 1 @ 62 1/2 = Francs	6.98
" 1 No quotation Marks	15.69
" 0.53 @ 108 1/2	Gold 51
" 1 @ 47 1/2	Yen 2.36
" 1 @ 15	Rupies 3.81
" 1 @ 600	Roubles 6.55
" 1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50
† Nominal.	

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, September 27, 1917.	
Official	
F. M. C. 6% Debs 1911 @ 80.00	
F. M. C. 6% Debs 1910 @ 85.00	
S. M. C. 6% Debs 1916 @ 82.50	
Zhangbes Tls 4.75	
Unofficial	
Anglo Javas Tls 9.00	

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service	
London, September 26.—Today's rubber prices were:	
Plantation First Latex Crepe:	
Spot: 2s. 9 1/2d. Value.	
October to December: 2s. 10 1/2d.	
Sellers.	
Tendency of Market: Very Quiet.	
Previous Quotation, London, September 25:	
Spot: 2s. 9 1/2d. Sellers.	
October to December: 2s. 10 1/2d.	
Value.	
Tendency of Market: Quiet.	

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following Cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London, dated the 26th instant:—
Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 7 1/2d.
Spot price standard quality First Crepe 2s. 9 1/2d.
Market easier, with a falling tendency. Ex warehouse (Singapore) 2s. 2 1/2d.

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central
2601, or write to the Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

British-American Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co.

The ninth annual meeting of the above company was held yesterday, at 40 Szechuen Road, the office of the agents, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd. Mr. Horatio Robertson presided and there were 20,065 shares represented.

The chairman said: In compliance with the decision of the Land Commissioners, a strip of about two mow in area was surrendered to the Municipal Council for inclusion in and making up of the Kwangshan Road and Jetty and for which compensation was awarded upon the basis of 1911 assessment schedule.

Since the closing of the year's accounts we have adjusted the question of Shengko at No. 2 compound, having paid Shengko Fee in full and received a Shengko License whereby the Company has acquired an additional area of Mows 23.52. Being riparian land it will be of great utility and in the future will represent a considerable asset, reclamation of which will be begun forthwith.

During October last, the waste cotton godown at No. 2 compound was destroyed by fire, the cause of which was impossible to locate. Doubtless it can be attributed to the hidden smouldering cigarette so common to the promiscuous laborer. The building was insured. Accordingly, upon the indemnity we have erected an improved style of godown which has been in use for months and should be of good service in the future.

There have been no machinery additions of note at either mill during the year, consequently there is barely any change to report, beyond a small item appearing in the balance sheet.

No. 3 Mill Account: The figures cover the whole expenditure to date upon buildings, plant, machinery and incidental; when the installation shall have been completed the various items will be allocated to their headings.

Deposit with agents represents mainly balance of deposits on account of No. 3 Mill.

The other assets items are passing figures which call for no comment save stocks of cotton, yarn, cloth, stores, etc. Tls. 1,194,883. The major portion is represented by value of raw cotton on hand, as item in mill stores, another for cotton and yarn in process. The finished articles, yarn and cloth, are comparatively small in quantity and amount and being all sold are merely held pending dealers' demand for delivery.

As to liabilities, capital is without change. The reserves show the credit allowed at last meeting. The other items are of the passing nature which call for no comment, excepting profit and loss item as shown.

We now come to profit and loss account. At credit is to be found items covering the balance forward from last year's account, revenue from interest and transfer fees and to which is added the net balance of working account for our ninth financial year, amounting to Tls. 438,265.67, from which should be deducted those items appearing at debit, the usual fees and agents' commission and we receive our actual net balance for last year's campaign, viz. Tls. 431,256.23, which of itself is an increase upon the similar balance for the preceding year of Tls. 34,768.97.

This can be deemed favorable when consideration is given to those abnormal conditions which were encountered. Concerning the available balance your directors are unanimous that, having in mind the financial stability of the company and its general welfare, coupled with that based as to the future, the most rational apportionment would be to allow for depreciation.

On Buildings 16,627.56
Spinning and weaving plants, machinery 50,268.92
Furniture 1,826.26
To distribute as dividend 240,000.00
Tails Six per share 12 per cent 240,000.00
Carry to credit of renewals and repairs account as a reserve 100,000.00
Carry fo new account 22,538.48
431,256.23

Appropriation of Tls. 68,732.75 for depreciation under the various headings is, in the opinion of the board, ample, and your auditors concur with it.

With your sanction of the credit to renewals and repairs account of one lakh of Tails, this account will have at credit Tls. 500,000, and taken together with the sum already at credit of equalisation of dividend account, Tls. 500,000, the company will then possess reserves in specie totalling one million Tails S.S., or an equivalent of the originally paid-up capital.

In connection with these specie reserves there is that pleasing feature, as the accounts for several previous years will show, that it has been possible to finance the yearly

trading operations, carry stocks of raw cotton, finished products, mills' supplies, etc., unaided by extraneous capital, thereby saving charge for interest. On the contrary, we are constantly in receipt of interest, as reference to balance sheets will prove.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:
1.—That the report and accounts as audited and presented for the year ending June 30, 1917, be adopted and that the Directors suggested appropriations of available balance at credit of profit and loss account be hereby sanctioned, and the dividend of 8.8 Tls. 6 per share be distributed to shareholders on the share register.

2.—That Mr. Hatabu and Mr. J. Prentice be re-elected as members of the board of directors. Proposed by Mr. Chun Mea-ching, seconded by Mr. S. Hama.

3.—That Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson, chartered accountants, be appointed auditors for the ensuing year, the fee being Tls. 750. Proposed by Mr. Yokotake, seconded by Mr. Kanazaki.

4.—That at the direction of the board a bonus be paid the staff. Proposed by Mr. Chun Mea-ching, seconded by Mr. G. Kanno.

5.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000, at a premium of 20% on the nominal value.

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20.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000, at a premium of 20% on the nominal value.

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7.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000, at a premium of 20% on the nominal value.

8.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000, at a premium of 20% on the nominal value.

9.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000, at a premium of 20% on the nominal value.

10.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000, at a premium of 20% on the nominal value.

11.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000, at a premium of 20% on the nominal value.

12.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000, at a premium of 20% on the nominal value.

13.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000, at a premium of 20% on the nominal value.

14.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000, at a premium of 20% on the nominal value.

15.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000, at a premium of 20% on the nominal value.

16.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000, at a premium of 20% on the nominal value.

17.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000, at a premium of 20% on the nominal value.

18.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000, at a premium of 20% on the nominal value.

19.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000, at a premium of 20% on the nominal value.

20.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000, at a premium of 20% on the nominal value.

21.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000, at a premium of 20% on the nominal value.

22.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000, at a premium of 20% on the nominal value.

23.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000, at a premium of 20% on the nominal value.

24.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000, at a premium of 20% on the nominal value.

25.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000, at a premium of 20% on the nominal value.

26.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000, at a premium of 20% on the nominal value.

27.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000, at a premium of 20% on the nominal value.

28.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000, at a premium of 20% on the nominal value.

29.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000, at a premium of 20% on the nominal value.

30.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000, at a premium of 20% on the nominal value.

31.—That the directors be authorized to issue shares of Tls. 100 each, up to the amount of Tls. 1,000

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
25 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goshen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Ipoh, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Fochow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:
Bankok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Pondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankow, Phnom-Penh.

Branches:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
\$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STRAIN.
Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Hilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch, 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,960,000
Kope. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Branches:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayowsk, Vladivostok, Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

35 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.
Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00
Reserve \$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917) \$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Current accounts in both tael and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tael and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiquen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1859)
Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up 36,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaooyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Seattle, Chanchun, Lyons, Singapore, Dalny, Mukden, Sydney, Hankow, Nagasaki, Sinanfu, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tientsin, Honolulu, Osaka, Tokio, Kobe, Peking, Tsingtau.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus—U.S. \$5,500,000.00
Undivided Profits—U.S. \$1,248,000.00
U.S. \$7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:
Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de, Colon, Medellin, Macoris, Shanghai, Hankow, Panama, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Kluckiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Gulden 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—Gulden 11,595,461 (about £966,238)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tebing-Tinggi, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal, Dejember, Penang, Telok-Betong, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Lingsa, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital...Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3½ per annum.
For 6 months at 4½ per annum.
For 12 months at 5½ per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H\$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital H\$1,371,500
Reserve Fund H\$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H\$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 4 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Asst. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rate which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9751

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kunming Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA, Manager.



SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 Kluckiang Road

Capital Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Yen 1,470,000
Deposits Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kuokoku, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA, Manager.

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).

Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中孚銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head Office: Tientsin

Capital \$2,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:
Tientsin, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Peking, Wusieh, Hankow, Hangchow, Nanking, Ningpo, Yangchow, Shaohsing, Hsuehlo, Canton, Pengpu, Hongkong, Tsingkiangpu.

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-manager.



BALATA BELTING

DICK'S—THE ORIGINAL BALATA BELTING—has tensile strength, flexibility, durability.

No stretching — No slipping

THE SUPERIOR BELTING

Stocks from 1¼" 3-ply to 18" 6-ply



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4-5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road Telephone 778

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"The Sign of Perfection"

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J. H. Newbauer & Co. Wholesale Grocers San Francisco U. S. A.

Zylstra & Co. Representatives 6 Kluckiang Road Tel. Central 4739



FOR SALE

A Large Number of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARS

at prices to suit everybody.

LANDAULETTES, LIMOUSINES, ROADSTERS, TOURING CARS, 2, 4, 6 AND 8 CYLINDERS

of well-known French, British and American makes.

TRIAL TRIPS MAY BE ARRANGED BY APPOINTMENT.

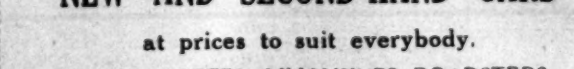
AUTO CASTLE 228, Avenue Joffre

(opposite French Fire Station) Tel. Central 402



"The Richest of all Tinned Milks Tested"

Says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China



BERNESE ALPS MILK CO.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.

T. D. ZAR, Sub-manager.

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to **DO IT NOW!**

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung** Capt. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, Oct. 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang** Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, Oct. 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The *Str. Hawa Maru*, Capt. J. Kanao, will be despatched from on Monday, October 1, at 12. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs Jetty for conveyance of passengers and mail to the steamer, at 10 on the day. Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

Business and Official Notices

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway

HANGCHOW BORE EXCURSION
Wednesday, October 3rd, 1917

A Limited Express Excursion will run on October 3rd, leaving Shanghai North at 6.30 a.m., Jessfield at 6.46 a.m. and Siccawei at 6.54 a.m. for Chang An, the journey being continued from the latter place by boat to Haining.

First class rail and boat ticket combined \$6.00 return, and ticket for Breakfast, Tiffin (cold), Tea and Dinner \$3.50 will be on sale at Shanghai North, Jessfield and Siccawei Stations on and from Saturday, September 29th.

The return Express is due at Siccawei at 8.12 p.m., Jessfield at 8.22 and Shanghai North at 8.36 p.m.

For further particulars apply to the Traffic Manager, Shanghai North Station, Tel. 900.

By Order
The Traffic Manager.
15261.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the business heretofore conducted at Shanghai, China, under the name and style of Markt & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd., has been acquired by, and will in future be carried on by Dodge & Seymour (China), Ltd.

Markt & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.
Shanghai, 28th September, 1917.
15265

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that we have acquired all the assets and assumed all the liabilities of Markt & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd., and that the business of said Company will be continued by us from this date under the name of Dodge & Seymour (China), Ltd.

Notice is also given that Mr. Warren B. Haughwout has been appointed our General Manager at Shanghai.

Dodge & Seymour (China), Ltd.
Shanghai, 28th September, 1917.
15265

UNITED STATES

ARMY AND NAVY Preparatory Training

If you are in the service, or intend to prepare for a commission.

With the skillful assistance of the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS you can, in your spare time, receive the kind of training that insures promotion.

In the list below make a mark (X) before the training YOU want.

24 Lieutenant, U.S.A. ...
Master Signal Electrician ...
U.S. Army ...
Signal Officer, U.S.A. ...
Electrician, U.S.A. ...
Signal Clerk, U.S.A. ...
24 Lieutenant, U.S.N. ...
Acting Pay Clerk U.S.N. ...
Power Boat Manager ...
Master, Coast Defense ...
Revenue ...
Naval Electrician ...
U.S. Civil Service ...
Salesmanship ...
Advertising ...
Navigation ...
Bookkeeping ...
Stenography ...
ENGINEERING ...
Civil ...
Electrical ...
Telegraph ...
Marine ...
Mechanical ...
Telephone ...
Chemical ...
Steam ...
Mining ...
As Engineer ...
Automobile ...
Syndicate ...
Concrete ...
Agriculture ...
Draughting ...
Statistics ...

Learn to speak correctly—English, French, Spanish, Italian, German,—by the I.C.S. special phonograph method.

THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS offer

282 Courses of Thorough, Practical Salary-Raising Training

Tear out this notice. Write your name and address on the margin. Also write the training that interests you if it is not on the above list. You will promptly receive catalog and full information Address

Office No. 15
China Agency I.C.S.

Write address
HERE
111 NANKING ROAD
SHANGHAI

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

Lyceum Theatre

Saturday, 6th October, 1917

Piano Recital

by

Prof. Harry Ore

(Graduate of Petrograd Conservatoire)

USUAL PRICES

Booking at

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

N.B. Prof. Harry Ore is prepared to receive pupils for the coming season. For terms apply to S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

THE CHINA LAND AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

10 Canton Road

TO LET

New houses in Studley Avenue, Baikal Road. Hot and cold water, kitchen range, enamelled baths.

Phone to us, Central 2601, or write to 10 Canton Rd.

15264

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey?

—THE WHISKEY—
—OF QUALITY—

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS

78 Szechuen Road

American Grape Fruit

Potatoes

Oranges and Lemons

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.

1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai

Tel. North 639

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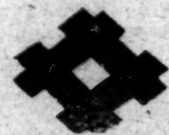
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Established March, 1912.

(Successors to the Sumitomo Bank)

Capital Y 30,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,600,000

Eleventh Half-Yearly Report.

(30th June, 1917)

Balance Sheet.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Deposits	Y 156,228,874.15	Loans and Bills discounted	Y 139,048,677.47
Bills payable	2,237,819.50	Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances per Contra	27,198,044.67
Acceptances for Customers	27,198,044.67	Account with the Postal Transfer Savings Office	168,577.69
Due to Other Banks	2,394,795.13	Government Bonds	14,971,634.97
Due to Foreign Banks	624,580.02	Treasury Bills of the Imperial Russian Government	3,625,367.12
Interest accrued on Deposits and Rebate on Bills not yet due, etc.	1,696,152.23	Municipal and other Securities	2,496,850.00
Capital	30,000,000.00	Due by Other Banks	594,596.31
Reserve Fund	1,600,000.00	Due by Foreign Banks	948,509.13
Reserve for Doubtful Debts	70,000.00	Bank Premises and Furniture	1,702,820.66
Pension Reserve	50,000.00	Securities Undeveloped	21,053.82
Balance brought forward from last Half-Year	334,051.82	Capital unpaid	15,000,000.00
Net Profit for the Half-Year	1,717,771.83	Cash in Hand	18,368,298.36
Dividend unpaid	111.98	Foreign money	7,871.13
Total	Y 224,152,201.33	Total	Y 224,152,201.33

Profit and Loss Account.

To Reserve Fund	Y 500,000.00	By Balance brought forward from Last Half-Year	Y 334,051.82
Dividends	600,000.00	Reserve for Doubtful Debts	70,000.00
Reserve for Pension Reserve	150,000.00	Pension Reserve	50,000.00
Bonus	55,000.00	Net Profit for the Half-Year	1,717,771.83
Balance carried forward to next Half-Year	516,823.65	Total	Y 2,171,823.65
Total	Y 2,171,823.65	Total	Y 2,171,823.65

Directors:

Baron K. Sumitomo President.
K. Yukawa, Esq. Managing Director.
M. Suzuki, Esq. Director.
K. Nakada, Esq. Director.

For Particulars apply to

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

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